The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives in brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Strength, wanting judgment and policy to rule, overturneth itself.—Horace.

WHOLE NO. 1113. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D.C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1932 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 22, NO. 22.

Machinery and Progress

When members of organized labor and other forward-looking people protest against machinery in production being used by those who own and control industry to enrich themselves at the expense of the workers, reactionaries often exclaim: "What! Are you opposed to progress?"

The reactionaries imply that labor-displacing machinery contributes to progress regardless of the inequitable distribution of the economic benefits resulting from its application.

This point is considered by Thomas E. Dunwody, editor of the American Pressman, the official organ of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of America, in the following editorial on "High Speed—Short Hours":

"High speed machines, new methods and types of machines are coming fast even under present conditions.

"They cannot be stopped, and as long as they represent progress, as long as they serve mankind, no one wants to stop them.

"But man was not made to serve the machine. On the contrary, the machine is the creation of man—a vehicle to serve mankind, and it cannot be allowed to become master of it.

"The machine can only serve society when regulated to do so.

"High-speed labor-displacing machines make necessary the shortening of the work week.

"In no other way can be balanced the factors of production and unemployment, and production and consumption, which are now out of balance with machines."

Mr. Dunwody is right. There is no progress in the mere invention and introduction of machines that enable one person to produce as much of the good things of life as many persons produced without the machines. Nor is there progress when the benefits of the machines are appropriated, as they have been hitherto and are being now, by those who own industry. Progress is social, not individual.

Employer-Controlled Welfare Work

Employer welfare schemes were strongly criticized in a report by the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress. The Council found that in many instances the employers' welfare work was a way to undermine organized labor, and reached the general conclusion that it is weakening the unions.

While the Council did not object to welfare schemes as such "if they are run in conjunction with trade unionism, and if facilities are afforded for definite action to be taken to any tendency to regard these schemes as an alternative to trade unionism."

The report specifically stressed the injurious effects on labor of employer-dominated education, recreation, health work, group insurance, and profit-sharing.

"On health work the report pointed out that, as compared with trade unions, more and more highly developed in every separate firm, "it is bound to retard progress towards the establishment of complete and adequate national health service which must be regarded as ideal."

Although admitting that employer-controlled educational and recreative facilities may be beneficial to those for whom they are provided, the Council said "their ultimate effect on trade union organization"—and therefore on the workers' safeguard and improvement—"is extremely questionable."

Workers, it was pointed out, "tend to look to the firm as the organization which is holding them together and looking after their interests, instead of the union."

"Sports organization," the report said, "gives the employer a splendid foundation for seducing the workers from their natural ideals of organization that sin.e employer and employed are good fellows together their real interests are exactly similar."

The Council was especially critical of works friendly societies and group insurance. It declared that group insurance is frequently confined to nonunionists and that surrender of trade union membership has been made a condition of forming some works friendly societies.

Profit-sharing and thrift—two outstanding features of employer welfare work—drew specific condemnation from the General Council. These, it was stated, have the worst effect on trade union organization, "as it is just this matter of financial security and interest in the business that is the greatest ideal of the workers."

"It is obvious," the report pointed out, "that the more financial interest the workers are induced to have in the firm the greater will be their reluctance to endanger in any way the firm's profit-sharing activities."

Co-partnership, the report declared, "tend to keep the workers tied forever to the same firm. The workers in these schemes gain an illusory share of wealth, quite a small percentage of which is earned. They lose in that there would be great pressure to avoid strikes and to speed up production, from the surplus of which the company really gets the lion's share, and the ultimate effect on the workers is to impair labor solidarity."

Inadequacy of Charity Relief for Jobless

Private charity utterly fails as an adequate method to relieve the distress caused by unemployment.

An illustration of the failure of charity is found in a report made to the executive committee of the Mayor's Employment and Relief Committee of Wilmington, Del., by Mrs. B. N. Norton, in charge of the issuance of food orders for the committee.

"The item of fuel for cooking and lighting is becoming a far greater problem than heretofore," Mrs. Norton said. "Many families are having to eat delicatessen food due to the absence of any fuel for cooking. Such food is more expensive than that prepared in the home, but there is no leeway to increase the grocery order accordingly.

"Until July 16 we adhered to the scale of food relief which we adopted a month ago, and is $4.50 per week for one person, $7.50 for two persons, $8.50 for three persons, up to $5.00 for five persons, when the scale changes, adding 50 cents per person per week up to $7.50, which is the limit now as though to 'cut our coat according to fit the cloth' in order to live within present budget allowance.

"This will mean a reduction of this table probably to one-half. This thought is very depressing to the caseworker in the unit who has to explain to the individual with no income that we know people should not be expected to live on less than a certain amount, but when there are many people in need and only so much money to go round we are forced to apportion it in that way. * * *

"It takes more imagination than the average person possesses to realize what it means to be absolutely dependent upon a food rationing program such as we must carry on at the present time. It means that not only is there insufficient food in many cases, but there is no lee to keep the baby's milk from souring, no money to buy the baby a new bottle if he breaks it, or to provide mercurochrome or iodine if Johnny cuts his finger. Many of the common ordinary necessities of life are entirely eliminated."

It was stated that the food orders issued by the committee are made possible by weekly contributions of 1,652 families who are endeavoring to maintain the principle that the citizens of Wilmington will provide for the needs of their own jobless and destitute people.

The 11,652 families are probably contributing to the limit of their abilities. But when one reads Mrs. Norton's statement that despite their liberality the ration for the destitute jobless are "cut to the bone" and that there is "insufficient food in many cases," and "no lee for the baby's milk," while "many of the common ordinary necessities of life are entirely eliminated," it is plain as day that private relief in Wilmington cannot cope with the situation.

The relief situation in Wilmington is duplicated in every industrial center in the United States. It is a situation that should be promptly corrected.

The millions of destitute jobless and their families throughout the United States must be supported. The refusal of the employers of wealth to pay taxes to compel them to live on the pitiful rations furnished in Wilmington and similar communities is not a credit to American institutions. It is a reflection on the boasted efficiency of self-respecting, able-bodied workers whom our employers deny the right to earn a living.

Much of the wealth these workers produced in the past is now owned by many of the very people whose business in our industrial system is to accumulate wealth. It is a fundamental reason why it should be taken by taxation in every community to whatever extent may be necessary to sustain the jobless and their families recently unemployed. It is a reason why we should adopt nationally the five-day week and shorten the work day until all of our eleven million unemployed are put to work and the need for relief funds abolished.

GREEN'S LABOR DAY SPEECH TO BE MADE IN PITTSBURGH

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver the principal address in Pittsburgh, Pa., under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union. He made this announcement in a letter to labor organizations which had given him an invitation to be their guest on Labor Day.

"After looking over the entire field of the labor movement throughout the country and considering present economic conditions," Mr. Green said, "I finally reached the decision to speak on Labor Day, 1932. I could best serve the interests of the organized labor movement by delivering my Labor Day address in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. I have, therefore, accepted the invitation from the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union.

"I am deeply appreciative of the invitation which you extended on behalf of yourself and those whom you represent, and I sincerely regret that I am not find it possible to accept. I hasten to advise you of this so that you may have every opportunity of making other arrangements."

Mr. Green expressed the hope "that Labor Day, 1932, may record one of the greatest labor demonstrations ever given in this country."

40,000 Unemployed Seamen In England, Spence Declares

London, Eng.—"After more than five years of the worst depression in trade ever known to living man, we in this industry are still in the position of having 2,000,000 tons net of shipping laid up, with 40,000 seamen unemployed," declared General Secretary W. R. Spence of the National Union of Seamen, in his annual report to the union.

"Freight rates are the lowest for many years," Mr. Spence continued, "and at the moment show little or no signs of improvement. Passenger traffic has declined enormously owing to the slump in the purchasing power of the world to afford movement either for business or pleasure."

In regard to a wage reduction agreed to in the early part of the year and wages in general, Mr. Spence said:

"I stated to the shipowners during the negotiations that in our opinion reductions in wages would not put a single extra ship into commission. Subsequent facts have proved our contention to be right. But if the shipowners have in any way helped the industry the results are not discernible. I am therefore of the opinion that further sacrifice on the part of the seamen in this direction cannot and must not be expected. Furthermore, the time has come when mealtimes other than reductions in wages will have to be sought to revitalize the industry."

HOOVER MAY CONVENE FIVE-DAY WEEK PARLEY

Washington.—At the conclusion of the White House Conference with representatives of the New England Conference on Re-employment the expectation that President Hoover would call a national parley of representatives of industry and labor to discuss means of spreading the five-day week and possibly a shorter working day was expressed.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at its recent session in Atlantic City, urged the President to convene a national conference of representatives of industry and labor to consider methods for applying the shorter work week and work day nationally in order to make jobs for all the unemployed.

In addition to the so-called New Hampshire plan sponsored by the New England delegation, the President has a dozen other plans, but declined to commit himself to any of them.

The New Hampshire plan calls for 10 per cent cut in the working time of persons now employed, which it is estimated would provide jobs for about 2,000,000 of the 11,000,000 persons now out of work in the United States. The proposal contemplates contributions from those employed, including wage earners, executives and stockholders, to meet losses from shorter hours. It would leave 8,000,000 jobless to pound the pavements and to be forced dependent on starvation charity relief rations to keep them from starving.

In contradistinction to the American Federation of Labor plan proposes that the length of the work week or work day be shortened to whatever extent may be necessary to put all the 11,000,000 jobless to work.

At the conference the administration was represented by Secretary of Commerce Lamont, Undersecretary of Labor Doak, President Thomas E. Campbell of the Civil Service Commission, and Dr. Charles E. Baldwin of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The New England group, all members of the New England Conference on Re-employment, consisted of the following members: Governor Winant of New Hampshire, chairman; William P. Phillips of the Massachusetts Unemployment Commission; Joseph La Fontaine, shoe manufacturer, of Brockton, Mass.; Dr. H. P. Kendall, president of Amherst College; H. M. Davis, industrial engineer, of Nashua, N. H., and James Langley of the New Hampshire Unemployment Commission.

Secretary of Labor Doak said that *the shorter work week question had ceased beyond the stage of being a depression measure. He thought it should be both permanently and seasonally cleaned up.*

"I have always favored a shorter work day and shorter work week and nothing has happened to change my mind," he said. "Industry generally seems to favor some such workable plan now, and we are hopeful that we will be able to show real progress to the end desired in the near future."

LABOR ASKED TO SUPPORT CARL VINSON FOR CONGRESS

President Green of A. F. of L. Says Representative from Sixth Georgia District Should be Reelected—Reveals Judge Camp's Antilabor Record.

Washington.—Organized labor in the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia should work vigorously for the reelection of Carl Vinson to the United States Congress, declares William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter sent to labor unions in that district.

Representative Vinson is opposed by Judge Camp.

"The American Federation of Labor is deeply interested in the election of representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia," Mr. Green said. "I am writing to urge the reelection Carl Vinson and Judge Camp.

"Judge Camp has declared himself a foe of organized labor and we desire to inform all members of organized labor and their friends of this fact."

To show the unmistakable opposition of Judge Camp to the interests of workingmen and women, Mr. Green stated that in January, 1914, Judge Camp entered a charge to a grand jury, in which he said:

"Foolish notions are also being imparted into the standards of labor. Mr. Ford has announced that a five-day work week for his one hundred and fifty thousand employees is highly desirable.

"This modern numbskull has recurred to the Almighty's judgment as to the days of work. He has insult to be conceded possibly as no other fool in the history of the world has ever had the power of men to be injured at one time from the same source.

"The injury to his employes, however, does not approximate in magnitude that which he has done to organized American industry at large, which cannot extend to its millions of employes benefits of the same kind that Henry Ford and fabulous wages.

"The output of the penitentiary should be sold in the open market. * * *

"There is really an artificial top to organized labor to which it is to be limited. The bottom end of society is entitled to as much protection as the petted top.

"If this Government of yours destroyed its chief concern will be artificial protection of one class at the expense and oppression of another. The result the supreme curse of the national government of which the South is the chief victim.

"By birth, training and affiliation I am for labor. I am for its legal interest bounds, but I am not for any organization that undertakes to get enough to live for more than an equality of rights in our Government.

"Organized labor has already done this and today exacts ten to fifteen times as much compensation for the product of unorganized labor of equal value, and besides is devoting all its energies to the destruction of your trade.

"This immodest vantage ground will not last longer than the practice of pleading political plumage of peanut politicians who instead should be put in the penitentiary."

"The charge to the jury made by Judge Camp," Mr. Green said, "was published in the Dublin, Ga., Press of January 31, 1929. His antagonism to organized labor is of so intense a character that if elected to the House of Representatives, he would, no doubt, oppose in every way remedial legislation proposed by labor.

"While the record of Representative Carl Vinson has not always been satisfactory in voting on measures of interest to labor, the promises he has made to meet the demands of labor in the future are so emphatic that the American Federation of Labor unhesitatingly recommends his renomination and reelection.

"We urge that every union appoint a committee to work in the interest of the renomination and reelection of Representative Vinson. Also, all members of organized labor should urge their friends to vote against Judge Camp."

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS PAY $2,085,408 BENEFITS

President Volz Says Jobless Union Members Received $1,665,826 in Last Year, with Large Amounts for Sick, Death, Tubercular, Insurance, and Funeral Benefits.

New York.—"The International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America and its subordinate local unions provided benefits amounting to $2,085,408.30 during its fiscal year commencing June 1, 1931, and ending May 1, 1932," declared Edward J. Volz, president of the union, in his annual report made public at the union headquarters here.

"This record," Mr. Volz said, "is all the more remarkable when considering that this organization numbers only some 9,000 journeymen members, of whom 32.7 per cent were unemployed, 45.2 per cent employed but part time, making a total of 77.9 per cent directly affected by existing business conditions, and leaving but 22.1 per cent employed on a full-time basis during the year.

"The lives of all members are insured by the International Union in the amount of $1,000 by a group policy with the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., which also protects against total permanent disability. Sick benefits provide benefits of $25 per week, tuberculosis benefits of $15 per week, and a funeral benefit of $200 are also provided.

"Unemployment benefits which are provided by local unions range from $5 to $25 per week. Assessments to meet unemployment benefits have run as high as $16 per week in some cities during the past year.

"Many local unions also provide additional life insurance, sick benefits and funeral expenses."

Mr. Volz gave the following classified statement of benefits paid during the year:

Local Benefits

Unemployment benefits	$1,665,826.72
Sick benefits	21,258.14
Death benefits	29,988.49
Total local benefits	$1,717,349.35

International Benefits

Strike and lockout benefits	$249,835.95
Tuberculosis benefits	83,419.00
Insurance benefits	72,000.00
Funeral benefits	12,800.00
Total international benefits	$368,054.95
Total local and international benefits	$2,085,408.30

HOURS OF LABOR MUST BE CUT, SEARLES SAYS

Editor of United Mine Workers' Journal Urges Division of Work to Make Jobs for Unemployed and Improve Business.

Indianapolis, Ind.—"Stronger and stronger all the time is becoming the movement for the shorter work day and shorter work week," declares Ellis Searles, in an editorial in the United Mine Workers' Journal, the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America. "I predict that by every indication at this time that the demand for this principle will continue to grow until the principle shall be accepted and made effective generally in American industry."

The editorial points out that fourteen years ago, in 1918, the United Mine Workers adopted a resolution in favor of the six-hour day and five-day week, and for a long time stood almost alone in the advocacy of this policy.

"There has been a slow process," Mr. Searles continues, "to induce many other groups of industry and employers of labor to admit the virtue of this idea, but they are rapidly coming to it.

"The United States Government recently fell in line for the five-day week. There is a provision in the building section of the new relief bill, passed by Congress, that says all contracts for public works shall be based upon the thirty-hour week, which means five days of six hours each. This is the first time that such a policy was adopted by the Government.

"In addition, the President is having a thorough survey made of conditions in the various departments with a view to establishing the five-day week therein. In fact, one or two departments are trying out the plan.

"Way up in hard-boiled New England, where industry has long since had a fight for its life and where nonunionism flourishes, a conference of industrial leaders and employers of employes of labor was held recently with a view to installing the shorter work week, and a committee from that group is to have a conference with President Hoover on the subject.

"Thus, the shorter work week is gaining the support of governmental approval and adoption, all of which will speed the day when the plan will become practically universal in the country. Already some of the large cities have adopted the five-day week for their employes.

"All sides there is now recognition of the fact that the shorter work week will aid materially in relieving the widespread unemployment that prevails at the present time.

"Jobs must be found for those who are now jobless. One means of accomplishing this end is to shorten the work time of those employed still further, and a committee from that group is to have a conference with President Hoover on the subject.

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WAGES MUST BE RAISED TO RESTORE PROSPERITY

Lansbury Says British Government's Economy Policy Means Starvation for Masses—Urges Industry for Social Service.

London, Eng.—Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Labor opposition in the House of Commons, charged the Government with having increased the number of unemployed to nearly 3,000,000 by its policy of tariffs and economies. He insisted that the major method to bring about prosperity was by the plan to raise wages instead of lowering them.

In the administration of poor law relief, Mr. Lansbury declared, applicants and their dependents were being driven to the point of starvation.

"The Government had not only put the burden of unemployment on the shoulders of the family, but it had also pushed off hundreds of thousands of cases on the local authorities.

He pointed out that the position of the trade of the country had grown worse. The number of the unemployed was intensified and the misery and suffering of the people had greatly increased since the present Government had been in office.

The Government's policy of economy meant starving the people, he added. Every time they cut down a man's wages they reduced his spending power. Instead of reducing wages they should increase wages.

"There was an abundance of everything that men and women needed for their daily sustenance—too much coal, too much cotton, too much wool, too much everything. The masses of the unemployed have been put to good useful work at proper wages.

He believed the Government ought to have a National Council composed of persons not imbued with the idea of profit making, but imbued with the principle that they were to reorganize industry on the basis of social service.

British industry had never supported any sort of rationalisation except that which would leave private control intact and which first of all provided for the people who were going to be squeezed out.

"In conclusion, Mr. Lansbury said he believed the British Parliament and the British nation, if it really believed the Gospel and really believed the maxim, 'Love your neighbor as yourself,' could lead the world in a great economic revival. He felt sure they could do it. They had got to work not merely for themselves, but for the sake of one another, some of them asking more from the world than they were prepared to give back.

BRITISH LABOR CONSIDERS PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL CONTROL

General Council of Trades Union Congress Urges Abolition of Profit Motive and Creation of Monopolistic Boards to Manage Industries for the People—Labor Representation Held Necessary.

London, Eng.—The 1932 Trades Union Congress which meets at Newcastle-on-Tyne in September, will consider the question of whether there is any future for capitalism.

A report on the question, which has been prepared by the General Council to be submitted to the Congress, says that British Labor is definitely committed to emphasize the transitional forms of public control and the immediate steps to be taken, rather than the more ideal program of complete socialization with the entire elimination of private enterprise.

The report declared it to be doubtful whether there is any advantage in conducting an industry or a commercial business by the method of direct state operation—that is, by a Government Department.

"The idea that socialization and public control of industries necessarily mean administration by a Government Department, while works councils mean "but it is dying in every country."

The report declares that what is to secure public control and the elimination of the profit motive while keeping the industry efficient, is "the creation of a body not susceptible to party political or bureaucratic interference."

The report declares that the boards of management of such undertakings, appointed by the Government, should not be nominated by particular interests, such as labor, the consumers, shareholders or the State. Such interests should be represented on advisory boards.

Another important feature of the report deals with the question of labor representation in control. It visualises a National Industrial Council, for the discussion of the general problems of industry.

"The entire industries or services, the advisory committee would include trade unionists, cooperators, while works councils would be set up for consultation on all internal matters not coming within the scope of ordinary negotiating machinery.

The report takes the view that responsibility for commercial and financial matters must be in the hands of the management, but to that, the consultations on the works councils would be more important.

It is suggested that if this development takes place, trade unions must be safeguarded from attempts to use new forms of organization will be necessary.

Railway Nationalization Urged to Protect Workers

Bristol, Eng.—Nationalization of railways and the main lines of road transport is necessary to secure better service, shorter hours and more reasonable fares and freight charges, according to a statement by Mr. Tom Cape, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, at an address here before the N. U.R. Women's Guild.

"I estimate there are 102,000 fewer railway employees than there were in 1929," Mr. Cramp said. "The process of getting rid of them has not finished. Many who do not yet know that they have all been dismissed in youth or middle life, but the places of a large number of men who have gone out have not been filled, and today men are being pushed out earlier than before.

"In the long run," he added, "the workers had to pay for those who worked and those who were not working. The effect of rationalization should be met by reduced hours of labor."

11,000,000 Jobless, 13,000,000 Probable by January, Green Says

RAISE WAGES AND SHORTEN HOURS TO END DEPRESSION

Secretary Scharrenberg of California Federation of Labor Says Labor-Saving Machinery and Unequal Wealth Distribution Are Causes of Unemployment.

San Francisco, Calif.—The trade union plan of reducing the length of the work week and work day, coupled with higher wages, is the only real remedy for unemployment, declared Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, in an address on "Labor After the Depression" before the Commonwealth Club here.

Depression Is Man-Made

Mr. Scharrenberg said, in part:

"In the United States we have unemployment, suffering, and starvation, not because we have short or necessities, but because we have too much.

"Can any intelligent man say that our poverty and suffering are due to natural, rational causes? Our depression is man-made, and therefore not beyond human control.

"The United States can produce enough to feed its own people and then feed and supply three other nations the size of the United States.

"We cannot honestly claim we are suffering from overproduction when as men are hungry, so long as human beings have the desire for more.

Machine Destroys Jobs

"Production has been our goal and we have been told we could have more pay and shorter hours by producing more. But we made the machine a cruel master instead of a useful servant.

"The machine in operation seven men replace sixty. In one steel operation two men replace one hundred and twenty-eight. One man does the work of forty-five in any machine shop equipped with modern machinery.

"Throughout all industry we have cut down men and increased production. Even in China, where labor is the cheapest, unobtainable, I saw a machine installed that would produce 1,500 cigarettes per minute where the old machine produced 300.

Unequal Wealth Distribution

"In 1919 American labor received eleven billion dollars in wages; in 1929 seventeen billion five hundred million dollars. During the same period the claimed interest and dividends alone increased nearly nine billion dollars.

"Let us open all the facts for all the people, figure on ways to make distribution to fair, equitable distribution of wealth as we now have a condition where production has landed us in a blind alley. The only thing to do is to look in the mirror and step back.

Shorter Hours and Higher Wages

"There have been plans and systems given for ending us out of this economic morass.

"The trade union plan is to reduce hours and increase the worker's purchasing income in proportion to increasing productivity.

"For many years the American Federation of Labor has warned that the adoption of this plan were not followed. Instead of heeding this lesson, we have done the opposite. We have reduced hours in few instances, but we have also increased the workers by thousands during the five months since January.

"The latest indexes of employment show only one industry creating a considerable number of temporary work in farming.

"This is the road building industry which has given work for 51,000 persons while factories laid off 640,000, the building industry 180,000, wholesale and retail stores another 180,000, mines 150,000, hotels, railroads and utilities 147,000.

"Even the Federal Government added 23,000 to the ranks of the unemployed.

Jobless by Months

"Our estimate covering the total number of persons out of work, allowing for increases in the population, are as follows: January, 10,340,000; February, 10,533,000; March, 10,477,000; April, 10,496,000; May, 10,818,000; June, 11,023,000.

"These figures are based on Government, monthly employment figures and the Government unemployment census.

"We see no hope that we can have temporary work as hired labor on farms, unemployment in June would approach 13,000,000.

"When these farm workers are laid off next fall, we shall have the true proportions of the unemployment increase.

Shorter Work Time Necessary

"No measures taken thus far have touched even the surface of the problem.

"We must create millions of jobs. Shortening work hours is a great step to do it.

"Work hours must be shortened on a permanent basis.

"During a decade from 1919 to 1929 we substituted power machinery for human labor at an unprecedented rate.

"Production per worker in our factories increased 50 per cent; two men in 1929 could do work which required three in 1919.

"We reduced the work forces in our factories by 1,650,000, while production increased 42 per cent more product.

"The work of distributing to do the same work was shortened from 52 to 34 hours a week in these ten years, but work hours were not shortened from 52 to 50 hours.

"Men, thus laid off to eliminate the unnecessary human labor.

"At the present time there is only 30 hours' work per week for each person if all who want work are employed.

"Thus a development which can mean increased leisure and benefit for all has instead brought unemployment.

"Unemployment reaching unprecedented proportions, has destroyed the home market upon which industry depends for the sale of its product.

Maintain Labor's Buying Power

"We cannot make permanent progress industrially until this adjustment is made.

"It is essential that, in making the adjustment, workers' purchasing power shall be kept at the highest possible level.

"Drastic reductions in workers' income must not be made or reduced would defeat much of the benefit of shortening the work week.

"Labor wants to earn its own livelihood.

"It wants the jobs that would come from a shorter work week, slum reclamation and building homes for workers, Government works, and the increased activity of regular production channels that would be stimulated by such undertakings."

Thugs Assault Union Pickets In Chicago Bakery Lockout

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Local No. 2 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America is carrying on a vigorous campaign against the lockout declared by Paul's Baking Corporation of Chicago.

When Bakery Union officials pointed out, was a union shop for many years. Paul Sugarman, the owner, bought out a New York City corporation, obtained control, and the president issued an order that the bakery was to be conducted on the so-called "open shop" basis.

"While the pickets of the union," declares the Bakers' Journal, "are peacefully carrying on their agitation work among grocery store owners, calling attention to the unfairness of the Paul concern, the latter, according to latest reports, has imported paid thugs and slugging gangsters from Detroit, who are waylaying these committee members, threatening and even assaulting them bodily.

"A case has been reported where one of our members, distributing union cards in grocery stores, was stopped on the sidewalk by the chauffeur who had emerged from an automobile bearing an Ohio license.

"Our member was asked what he was doing. When he explained that the Bakery Corporation had locked out its union bakers and that he was conveying this information to the public and the grocery keepers, he was assaulted by all three of the ruffians and left in a dazed condition with several broken ribs. Similar assaults have been reported by others engaged in agitation work."

Worry on the Job Kills Worker in Asbestos Factory

Ambler, Pa.—A 55-year-old mechanic dropped dead last week while at work in the Keasbey-Morrison Asbestos Mill here. "Acute indigestion," was the official verdict. The workers in the mill, however, say plain worry was the real cause of the sudden death.

President of A. F. of L. Reveals That Employers Have Discharged 1,300,000 Since January — Permanent Shorter Hours Urged — Thirty-Hour Week Necessary to Provide Work for Jobless — Labor's Buying Power Must be Maintained.

Washington.—The managers of our industries threw about 1,300,000 workers into the unemployed army from January to June.

There are now over 11,000,000 workers without jobs.

There will probably be 13,000,000 out of work by the first of next January.

These were the outstanding features of the current report on unemployment made by William Green, president, of the American Federation of Labor.

The only adequate remedy for this deplorable situation, declared Green, is to shorten the work week and work day to whatever extent may be necessary to provide work for all the jobless. He said this plan to shorten this would mean the thirty-hour week.

Green's Unemployment Statement

The full text of Mr. Green's statement follows:

"The American Federation of Labor estimate shows a mounting army of unemployed more than double the army which we maintained during the World War.

"It is a huge task to maintain such an army together with their dependents.

1,300,000 Fired in Six Months

"Our estimate of unemployment in the United States, based on Government figures, show that our industries have laid off more than 1,300,000 persons from January to June, 1932.

"Trade union reports the first part of July show that 640,000 more were laid off from June first to July first as in any other month in the year.

"Up to June, unemployment in industry increased at an average rate of 267,000 a month. Reports for the first part of July indicate an increase of more than 600,000 a month.

"If unemployment continues to increase at this rate we shall have well over 13,000,000 out of work by January, 1933.

11,000,000 Out of Work

"Our preliminary estimate for June, based on Government figures, places 11,023,000 out of work and needing work.

"Developments since January have been truly shocking. While 1,536,000 left the ranks of industry, seven temporary work on farms provided for only 740,000.

"Factories, mines, stores, construction industries, hotels, railroads and public utilities have laid off millions of workers by thousands during the five months since January.

"The latest indexes of employment show only one industry creating a considerable number of temporary work in farming).

"This is the road building industry which has given work for 51,000 persons while factories laid off 640,000, the building industry 180,000, wholesale and retail stores another 180,000, mines 150,000, hotels, railroads and utilities 147,000.

"Even the Federal Government added 23,000 to the ranks of the unemployed.

Jobless by Months

"Our estimate covering the total number of persons out of work, allowing for increases in the population, are as follows: January, 10,340,000; February, 10,533,000; March, 10,477,000; April, 10,496,000; May, 10,818,000; June, 11,023,000.

"These figures are based on Government monthly employment figures and the Government unemployment census.

"We see no hope that we can have temporary work as hired labor on farms, unemployment in June would approach 13,000,000.

"When these farm workers are laid off next fall, we shall have the true proportions of the unemployment increase.

Shorter Work Time Necessary

"No measures taken thus far have touched even the surface of the problem.

"We must create millions of jobs. Shortening work hours is a great step to do it.

"Work hours must be shortened on a permanent basis.

"During a decade from 1919 to 1929 we substituted power machinery for human labor at an unprecedented rate.

"Production per worker in our factories increased 50 per cent; two men in 1929 could do work which required three in 1919.

"We reduced the work forces in our factories by 1,650,000, while production increased 42 per cent more product.

"The work of distributing to do the same work was shortened from 52 to 34 hours a week in these ten years, but work hours were not shortened from 52 to 50 hours.

"Men, thus laid off to eliminate the unnecessary human labor.

"At the present time there is only 30 hours' work per week for each person if all who want work are employed.

"Thus a development which can mean increased leisure and benefit for all has instead brought unemployment.

"Unemployment reaching unprecedented proportions, has destroyed the home market upon which industry depends for the sale of its product.

Maintain Labor's Buying Power

"We cannot make permanent progress industrially until this adjustment is made.

"It is essential that, in making the adjustment, workers' purchasing power shall be kept at the highest possible level.

"Drastic reductions in workers' income must not be made or reduced would defeat much of the benefit of shortening the work week.

"Labor wants to earn its own livelihood.

"It wants the jobs that would come from a shorter work week, slum reclamation and building homes for workers, Government works, and the increased activity of regular production channels that would be stimulated by such undertakings."